

## chapter no 20. Static Electricity

① An atom gets positive charge on losing electron & Negative charge on receiving electron

→ negative.

② \_\_\_\_\_ is process of converting an object into an electrically charged one.

→ Electrification

③ The unit of electric charge is \_\_\_\_\_

→ coulomb.

④ charge is a \_\_\_\_\_ quantity.

→ scalar

⑤ The activity to neutralize the charge on a body is known as \_\_\_\_\_

→ Discharging.

⑥ The ability of a capacitor to store charge is known as \_\_\_\_\_

→ capacitance.

⑦ The unit of capacitance \_\_\_\_\_

→ Farad (F)

⑧ what is Earthing?

→ connecting a body to the earth using a metallic conductor is known as earthing.

Symbol of earthing is



⑨ Properties of Electric charges.

→ ① charged body attracts uncharged bodies.

② Unlike charges attract each other.

③ Like charges repel each other.

⑩ what is electrostatic induction?

→ The redistribution of charges in body as a result of presence of another charged body is called electrostatic induction.

⑪ what is static electricity?

→ If the electric charge produced in an object remains at the same place in it called static electricity.

⑫ complete the table.

objects	Electron Exchange	Positive	Negative
Glass, Silk	from glass rod to Silk	<u>Glass</u>	Silk.
Ebonite, Wool	Wool to Ebonite	<u>Wool</u>	<u>Ebonite</u> .
Rubber, rod, Wool	From wool to <u>rubber rod</u>	Wool	<u>Rubber rod</u> .

⑬ Explain the working of lightning conductor & use methods to protect oneself from lightning in daily life?

→ Lightning conductor ~~works~~ is earthed well. Haven't you learnt that on certain occasions electric charge accumulates in the clouds. When a large quantity of negative charge is accumulated in clouds, large amount of positive charged is produced at the pointed end of the lightning conductor.

Q.10. why water is universal solvent?

- Dissolve the following substances in water taken in different glass tumbler.
  - a. Table salts
  - b. Sugar
  - c. Vinegar.
- Stir each sol<sup>n</sup> well using separate spoon. Take small amounts of each sol<sup>n</sup> & taste it.
- When substances dissolve in water they acquire the property of the substances dissolved.
- pure water has neither the properties of acid nor those of alkali. Hence it is called neutral solvent.
- Perform another Experiment.
  - Add coloured inks, coloured salts to water taken in different beakers & mix them well. Observe the colour change in water.
  - water can acquire the colour of any coloured substance added to it.
- Identify situation in which the above characteristic of water is made of use.
- Since water can dissolve various substances & is widely used for preparing solution it is a ~~the~~ universal solvent.